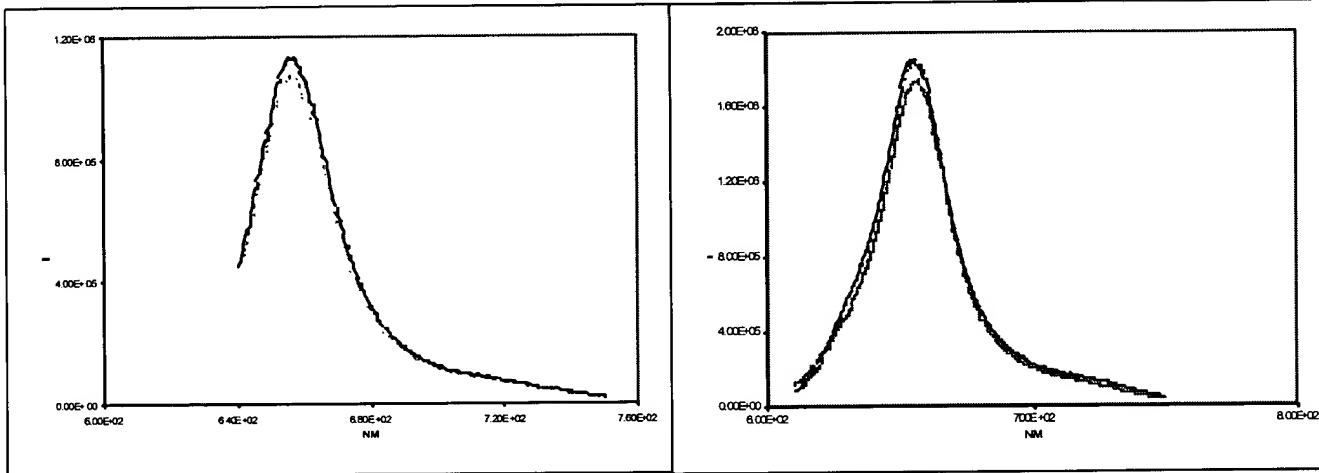


Figure 2A. Fluorescence emission spectra of 500 ng/mL APC stored for 0 h (solid line) and 2 h (dotted line) at room temperature. Note that at 0 h the emission maximum was 660 nm while after 2 h it shifted to 642 nm and lost 50% of its fluorescence emission intensity.

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20 Figures 2B & 2C. Fluorescence emission spectra for SL-APC (B: left graph) and XL-APC (C: right graph) stored at 500 ng/mL in PBS for 0 h (solid line) and 2 h (dotted line).

5 Figure 3: Effect of high temperature (65°C) on APC, SL-APC and XL-APC stability. Change in relative fluorescence intensity (CPS) at 660 nm between Native APC (dot/dashed line), SL-APC (solid line) and XL-APC (dashed line) over time when stored at 65°C.

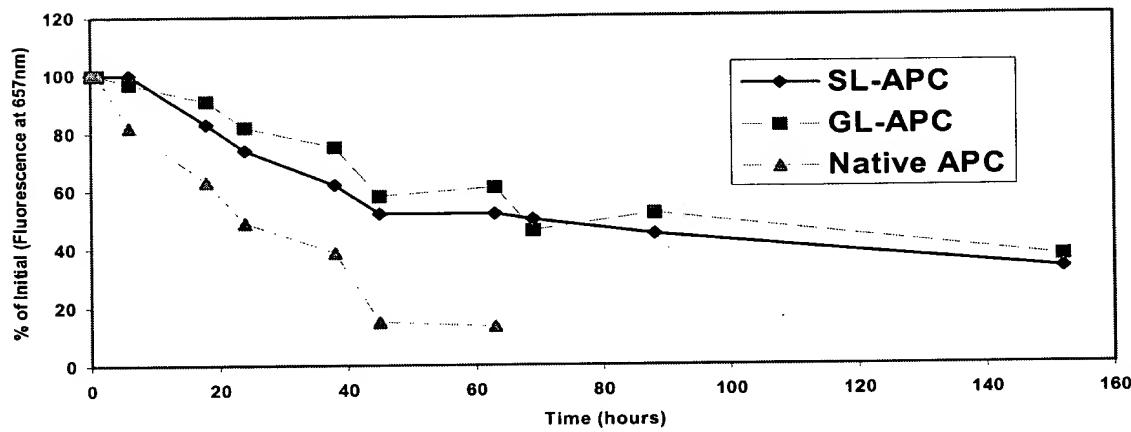
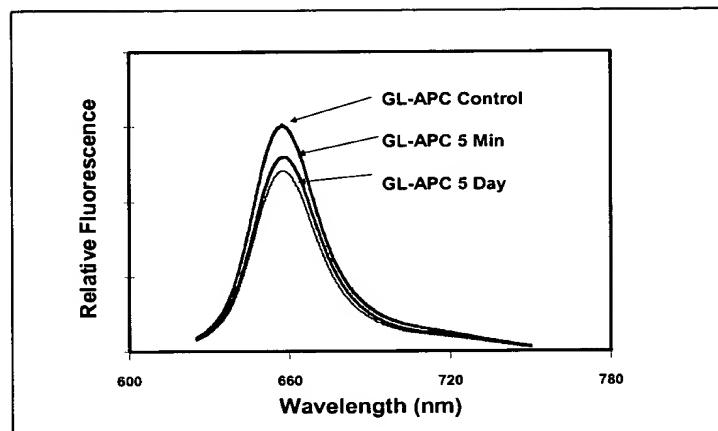


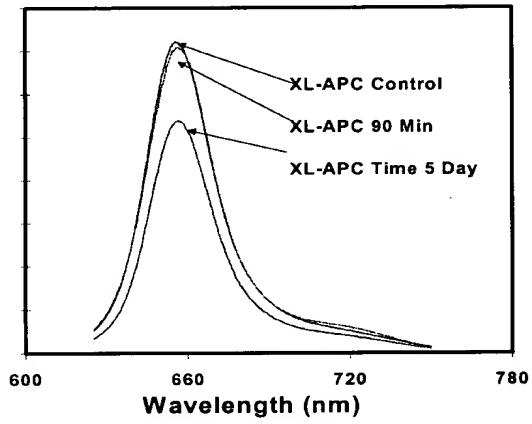
Figure 4

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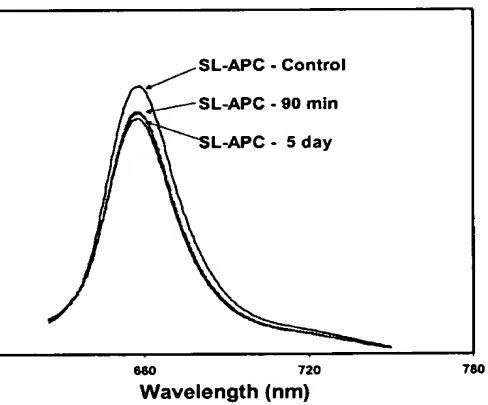
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Relative Fluorescence



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SL-APC - Control



5 Figure 5. Detection of Phosphorylated Poly-GAT with Europium labeled Anti-  
Phosphotyrosine IgG (PY20) and SL-APC labeled streptavidin or a commercially  
available XL-APC labeled streptavidin. Poly-GAT was phosphorylated with a src-  
tyrosine kinase and then titrated from 0 ng to 12 ng. Positive phosphorylation was  
measured as a ratio using two wavelengths (620 & 650 nm) as previously described  
(Mathis, *Clin. Chem.*, 41:1391-1397, 1995).

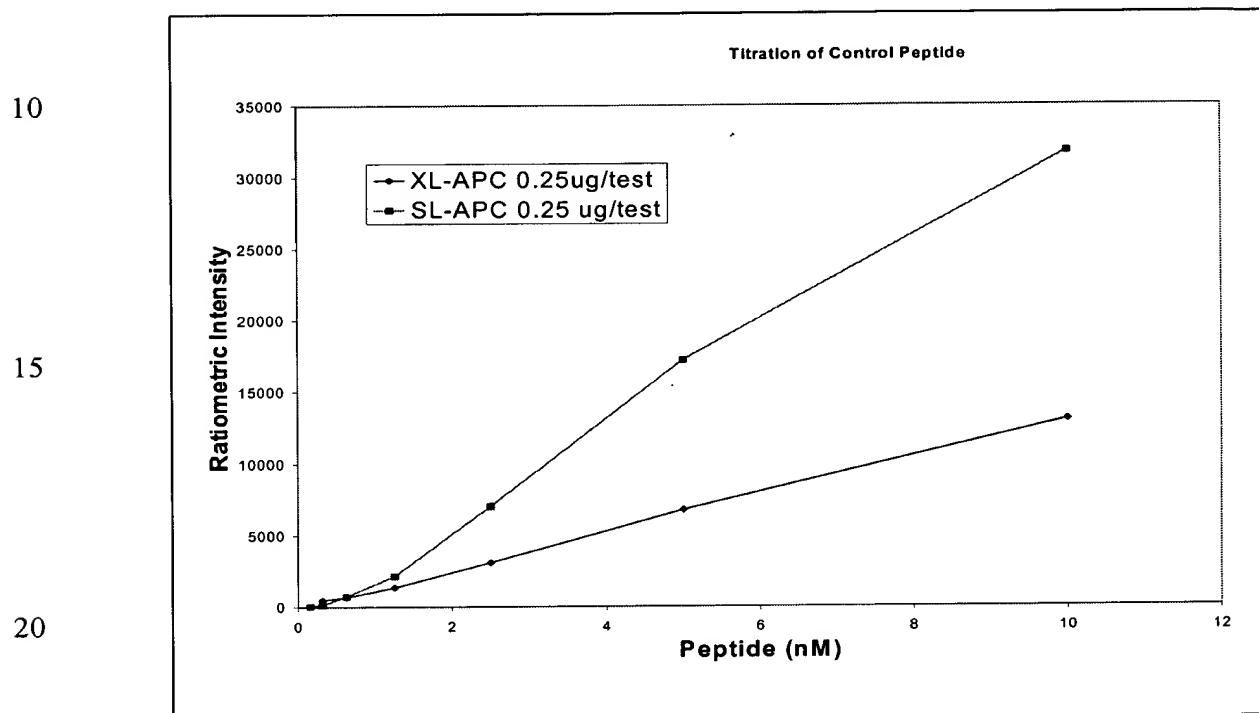


Figure 6

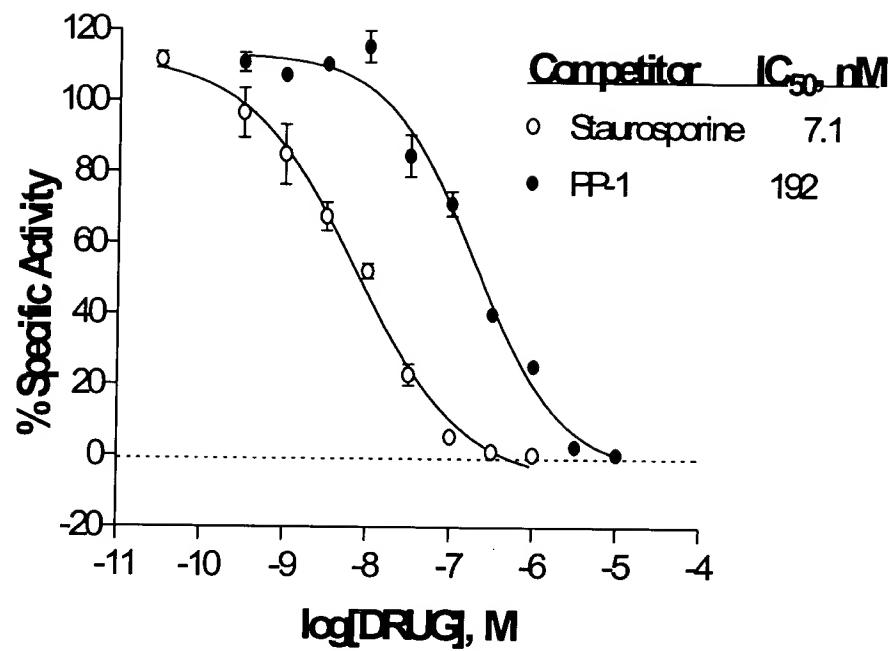


Figure 7

